



(12) **United States Patent**
Fleszewski et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,859,235 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 8, 2020**

(54) **WARNING DEVICES WITH OSCILLATING LIGHT PATTERNS**

(71) Applicant: **Federal Signal Corporation**, Oak Brook, IL (US)

(72) Inventors: **Vincent S. Fleszewski**, Crown Point, IN (US); **Robert A. Czajkowski**, Tinley Park, IL (US); **Robert R. March, Jr.**, Plainfield, IL (US); **Allan Mostello**, Crown Point, IN (US)

(73) Assignee: **Federal Signal Corporation**, Oak Brook, IL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/608,019**

(22) Filed: **May 30, 2017**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0350573 A1 Dec. 7, 2017

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/344,693, filed on Jun. 2, 2016.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F21V 5/00 (2018.01)
F21V 5/08 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **F21V 5/007** (2013.01); **B60Q 1/52** (2013.01); **F21V 5/008** (2013.01); **F21V 5/02** (2013.01); **F21V 5/04** (2013.01); **F21V 5/08** (2013.01); **F21V 7/0016** (2013.01); **F21V 7/0083** (2013.01); **F21V 7/041** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F21V 7/0083; F21V 13/04; F21V 13/045; F21V 13/06; F21V 13/12; F21V 9/35; F21V 5/007; F21V 5/008; G08B 5/38; B60Q 1/52
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,991,101 A 2/1935 Jeremiah
2,132,392 A 10/1938 Chalker
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 102009060566 A1 * 6/2011 F21V 5/008
DE 102010014289 A1 * 10/2011 F21V 5/008
(Continued)

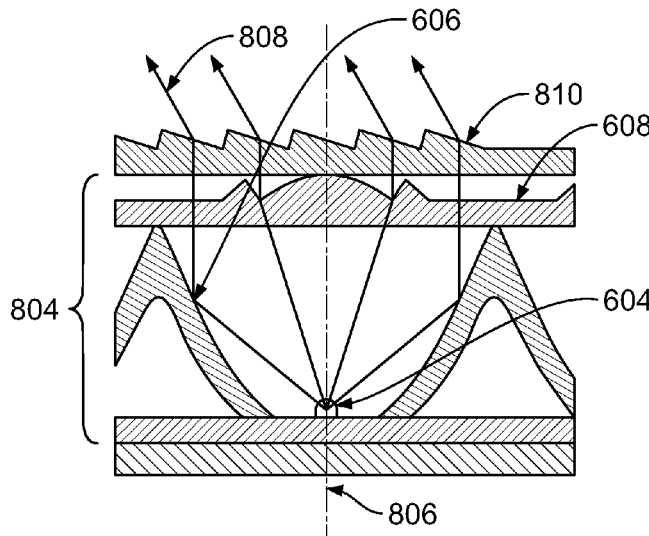
OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Search Report for European Patent Application No. 17174099.6, dated Oct. 6, 2017, 8 pages.
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Alexander K Garlen
Assistant Examiner — Colin J Cattanach
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Merchant & Gould P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**
An example warning device can include: a plurality of light sources forming an array; a plurality of reflectors, with at least one reflector being associated with each of the plurality of lights; at least one lens for each of the plurality of lights; and an optical prism plate that directs light from one or more of the plurality of lights to one of a plurality of far field light spots.

16 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



(51)	<p>Int. Cl. F21V 5/02 (2006.01) H05B 47/10 (2020.01) B60Q 1/52 (2006.01) F21V 5/04 (2006.01) F21V 7/00 (2006.01) F21V 7/04 (2006.01) G08B 5/38 (2006.01) F21W 111/00 (2006.01) F21V 13/04 (2006.01) F21Y 105/00 (2016.01) F21Y 115/10 (2016.01) B60Q 1/26 (2006.01) B60Q 1/00 (2006.01) B60Q 1/28 (2006.01)</p>	<p>2004/0208018 A1* 10/2004 Sayers F21V 5/045 362/544 2007/0097700 A1* 5/2007 Pederson B60Q 1/2611 362/555 2010/0039812 A1* 2/2010 Cheng F21V 5/002 362/241 2010/0157589 A1* 6/2010 Czajkowski B60Q 1/2611 362/234 2010/0195330 A1* 8/2010 Schaefer F21S 8/085 362/237 2011/0012746 A1* 1/2011 Fish, Jr. G08B 5/38 340/691.6 2012/0092863 A1* 4/2012 Krijn F21S 10/00 362/231 2012/0230044 A1* 9/2012 Zhang F21K 9/69 362/487 2012/0281418 A1* 11/2012 Eckert F21V 7/0083 362/306 2012/0319871 A1* 12/2012 Wise B64F 1/20 340/961 2014/0268845 A1* 9/2014 Davis B60Q 1/2661 362/492 2014/0299897 A1* 10/2014 Zhang F21K 9/60 257/88 2015/0062917 A1* 3/2015 Yin F21V 13/04 362/309 2017/0116864 A1* 4/2017 Zarnowski F21V 29/70 2019/0069677 A1* 3/2019 Scharer A47B 97/00</p>
(52)	<p>U.S. Cl. CPC G08B 5/38 (2013.01); H05B 47/10 (2020.01); B60Q 1/0041 (2013.01); B60Q 1/26 (2013.01); B60Q 1/2603 (2013.01); B60Q 1/2607 (2013.01); B60Q 1/268 (2013.01); B60Q 1/2611 (2013.01); B60Q 1/2615 (2013.01); B60Q 1/2619 (2013.01); B60Q 1/28 (2013.01); F21V 13/04 (2013.01); F21W 2111/00 (2013.01); F21Y 2105/00 (2013.01); F21Y 2115/10 (2016.08)</p>	

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,677,121 A	4/1954	Heehler	
3,908,179 A	9/1975	Heehler et al.	
4,733,335 A *	3/1988	Serizawa B60Q 1/302 362/503
5,490,049 A *	2/1996	Montalan B60Q 1/2696 362/240
5,580,156 A *	12/1996	Suzuki B60Q 7/00 116/63 P
6,283,613 B1 *	9/2001	Schaffer F21V 7/0083 116/63 R
6,554,451 B1 *	4/2003	Keuper F21V 5/007 362/237
8,047,676 B2 *	11/2011	Cheng F21V 5/002 362/240

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	2199661 A2	6/2010	
EP	2 995 852 A1	3/2016	
WO	01/09859 A1	2/2001	
WO	01/16524 A1	3/2001	
WO	WO-2010010494 A1 *	1/2010 G02B 19/0066
WO	2010/103477 A1	9/2010	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Search Report for European Patent Application No. 17174099.6 dated Dec. 11, 2018, 4 pages.
Search Report for European Patent Application No. 17174099.6 dated Jun. 24, 2019, 5 pages.

* cited by examiner

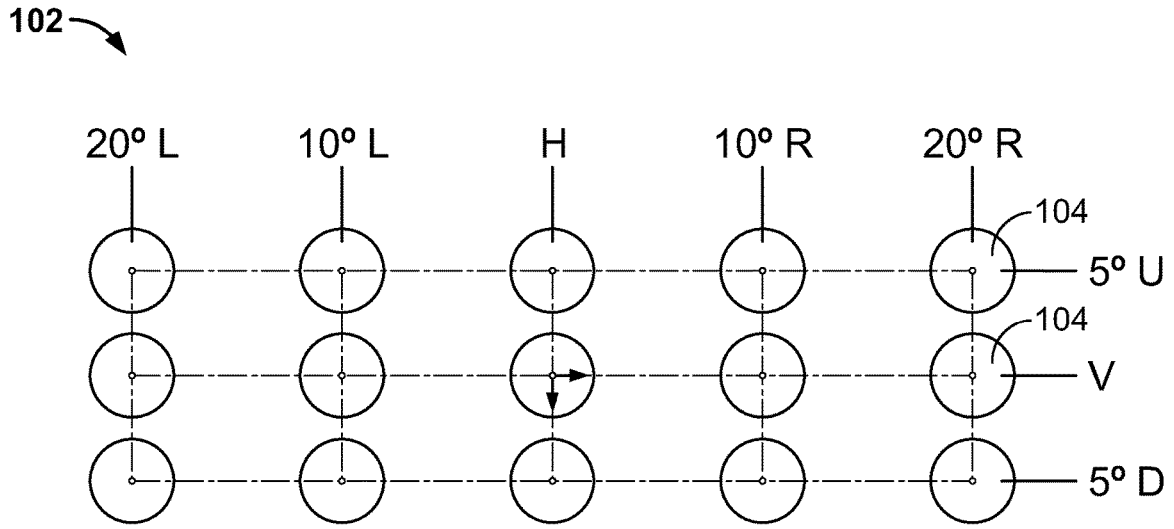


FIG. 1

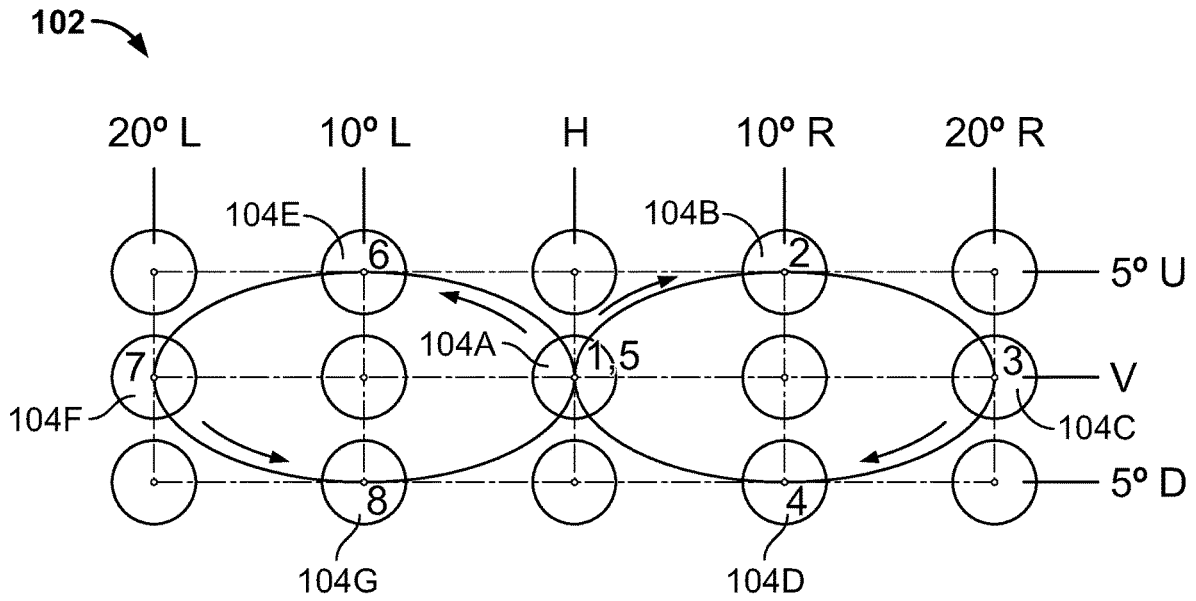


FIG. 2

102

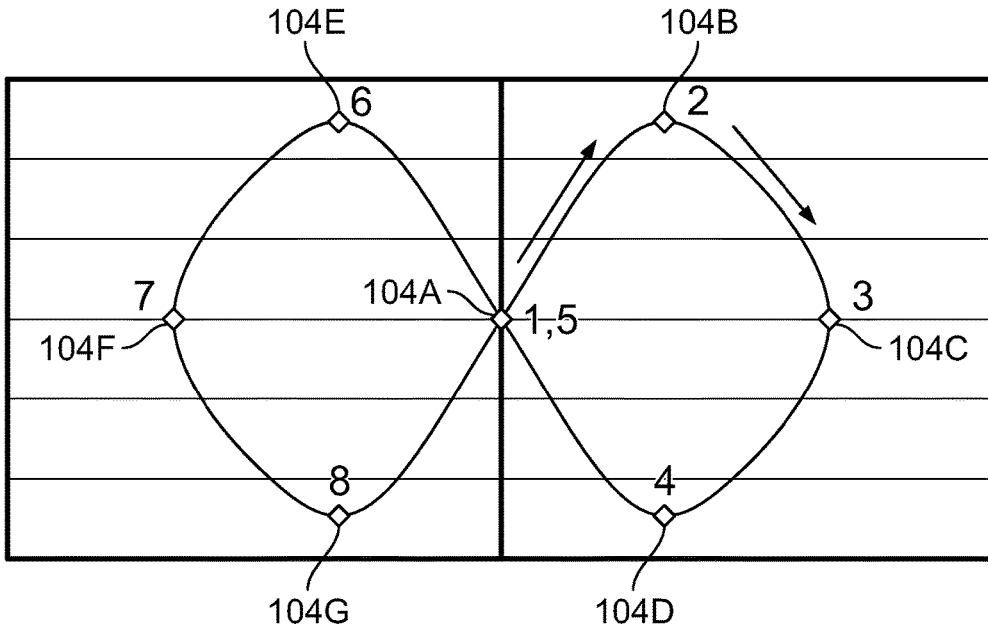


FIG. 3

102

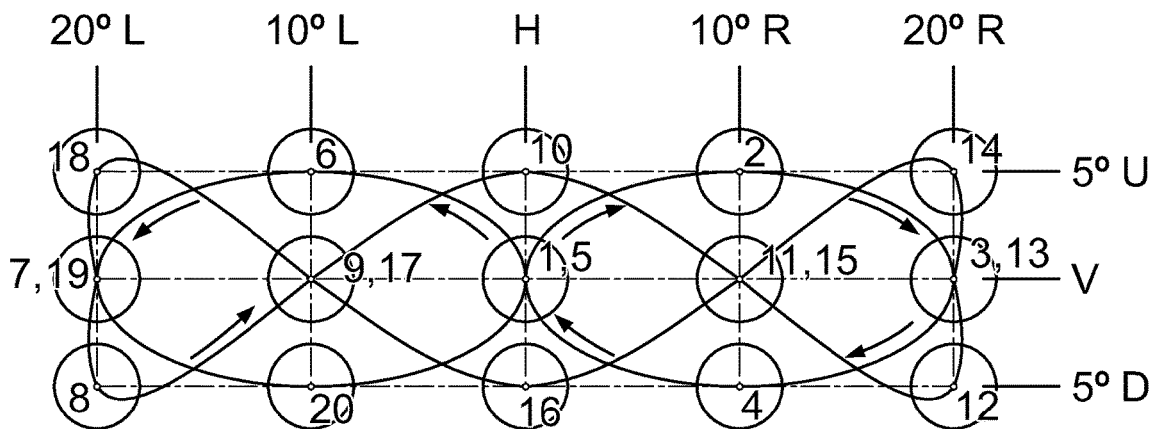


FIG. 4

102

5°X 20°Array

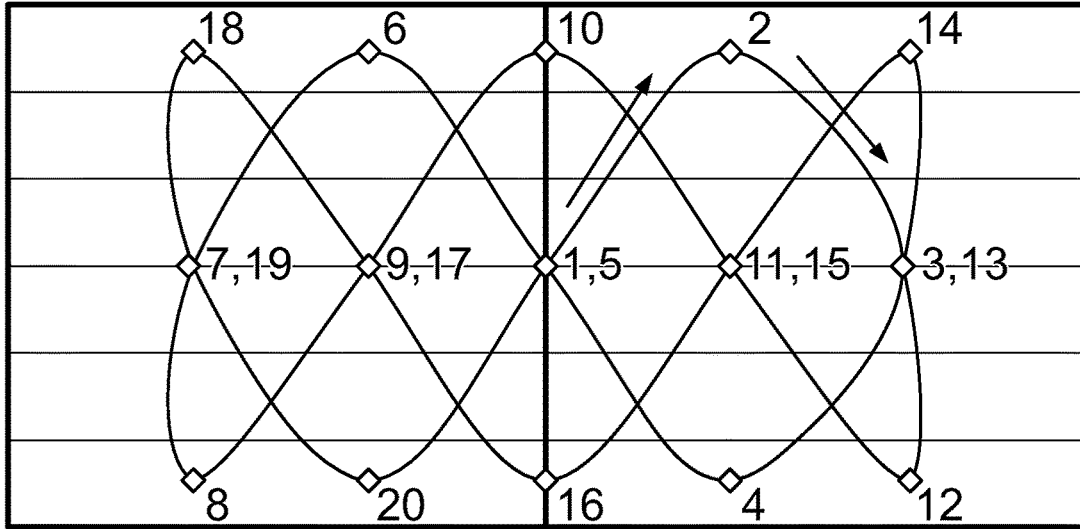


FIG. 5

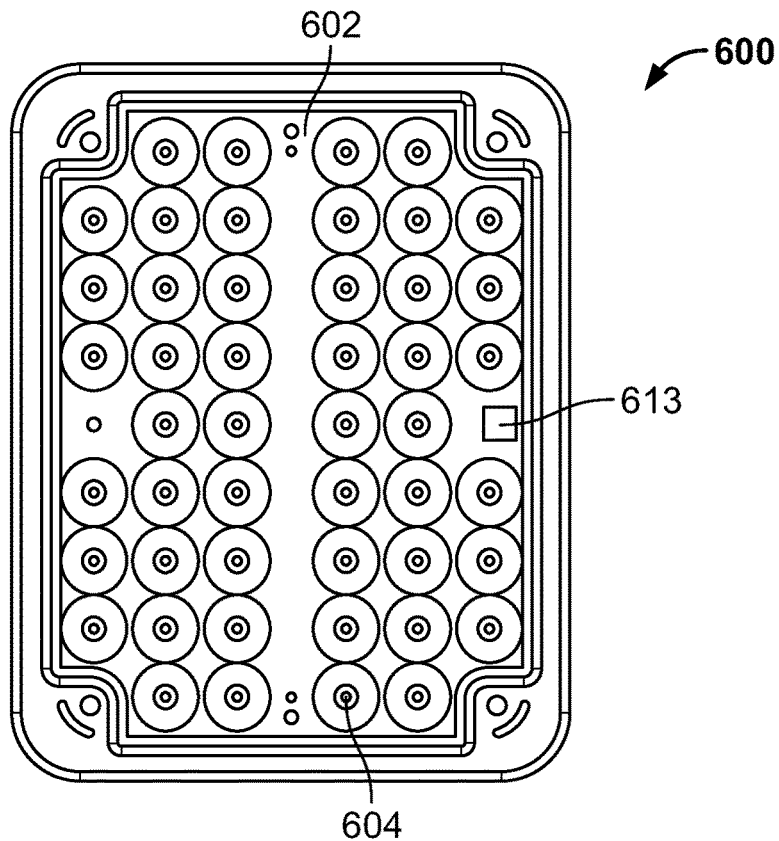
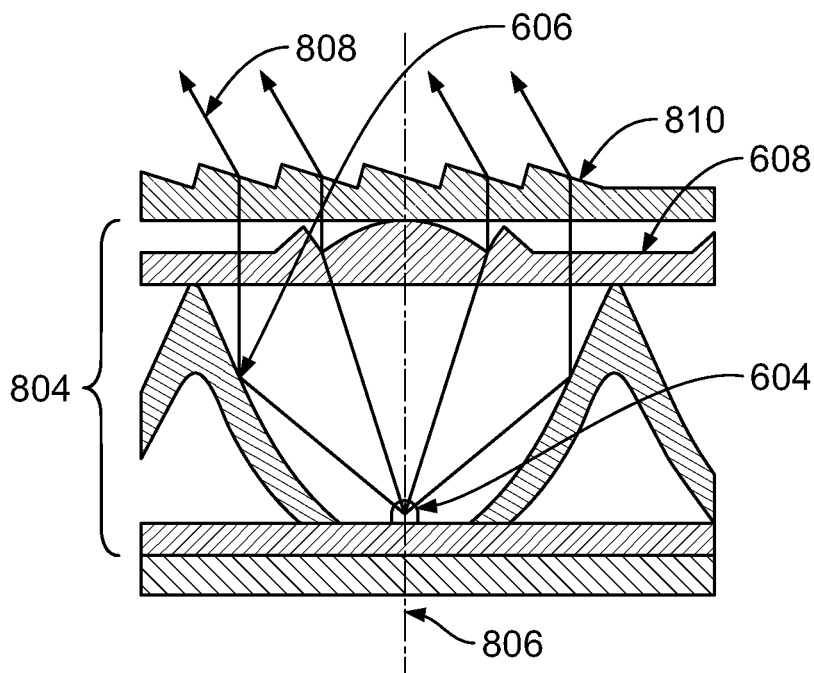
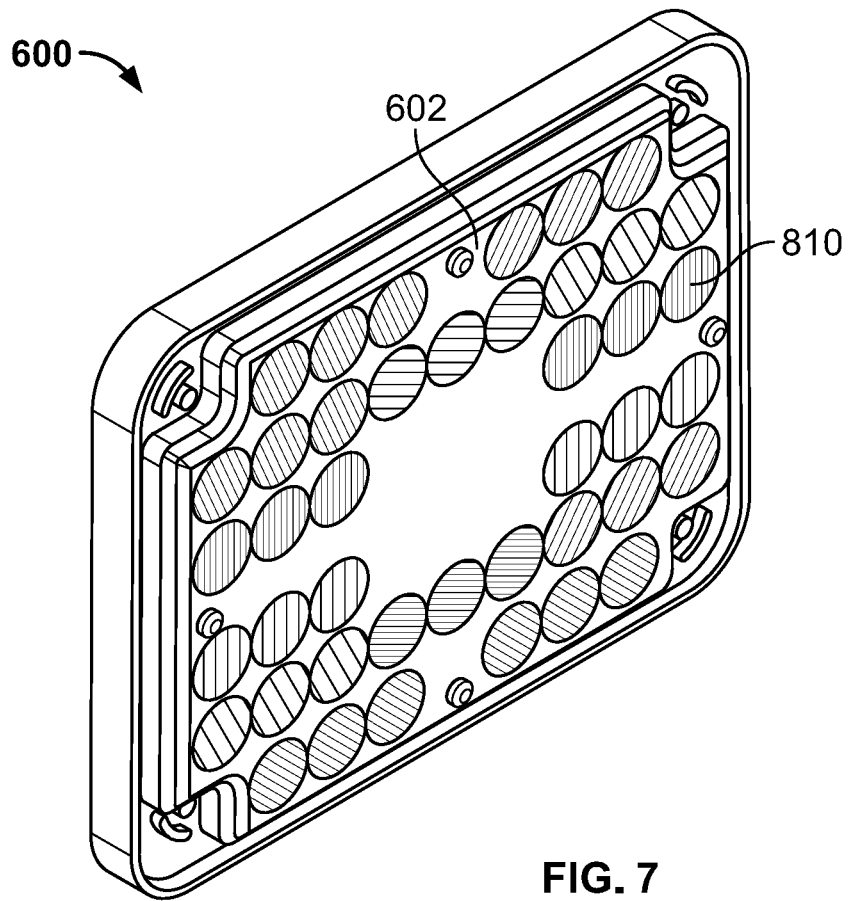


FIG. 6



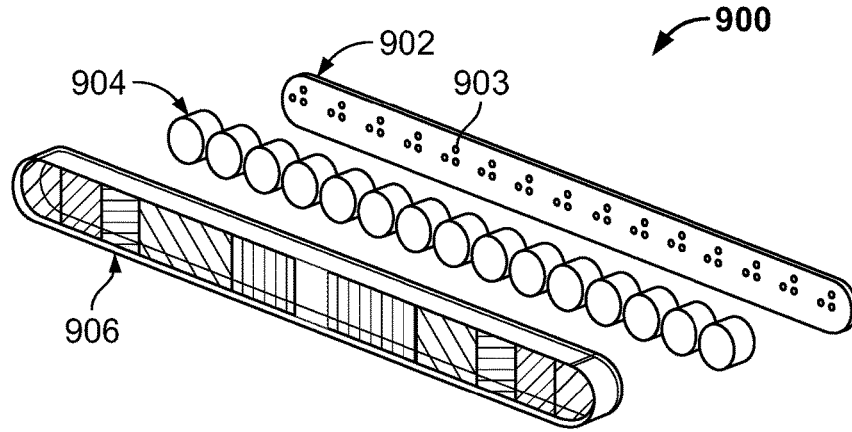


FIG. 9



FIG. 10

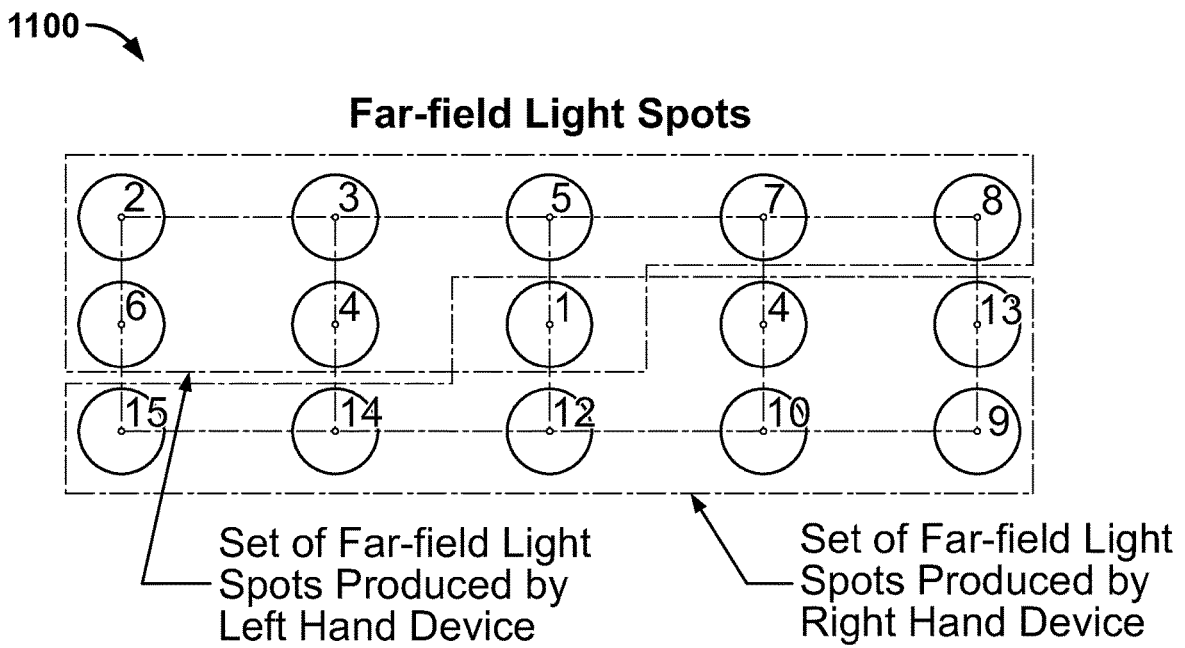


FIG. 11

1200

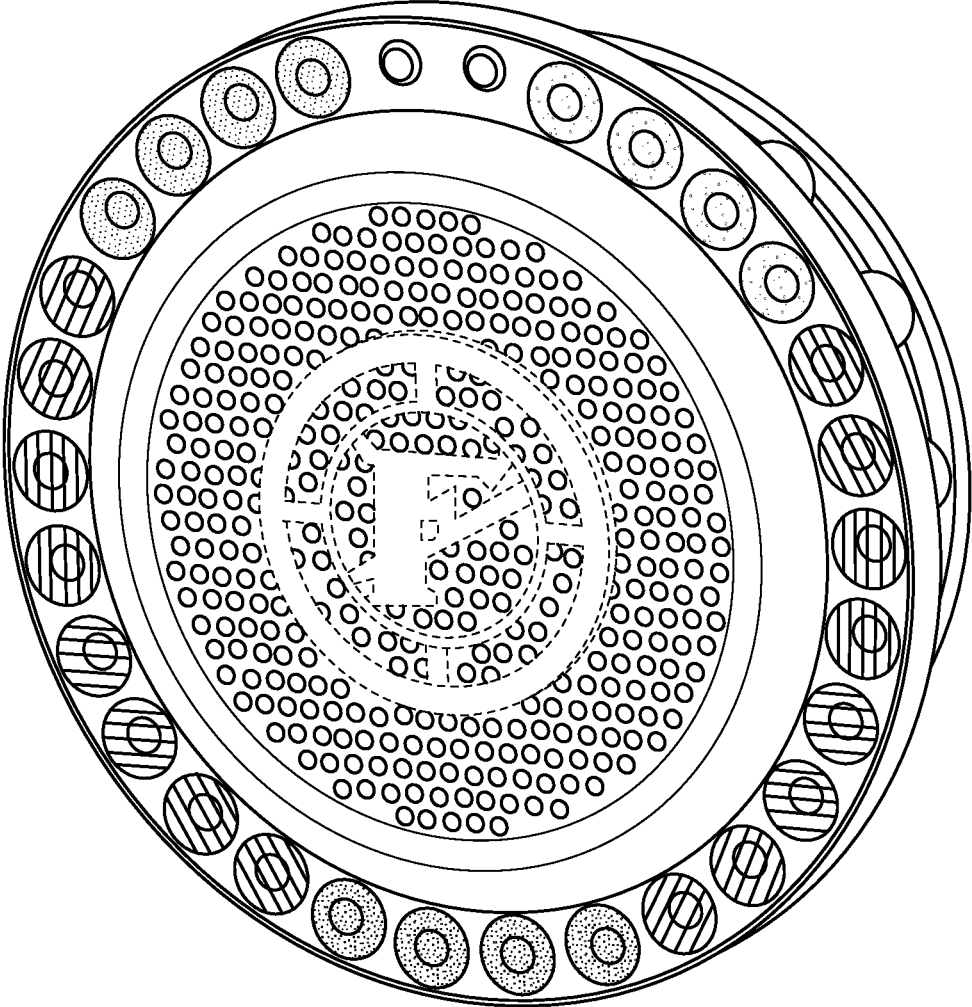


FIG. 12

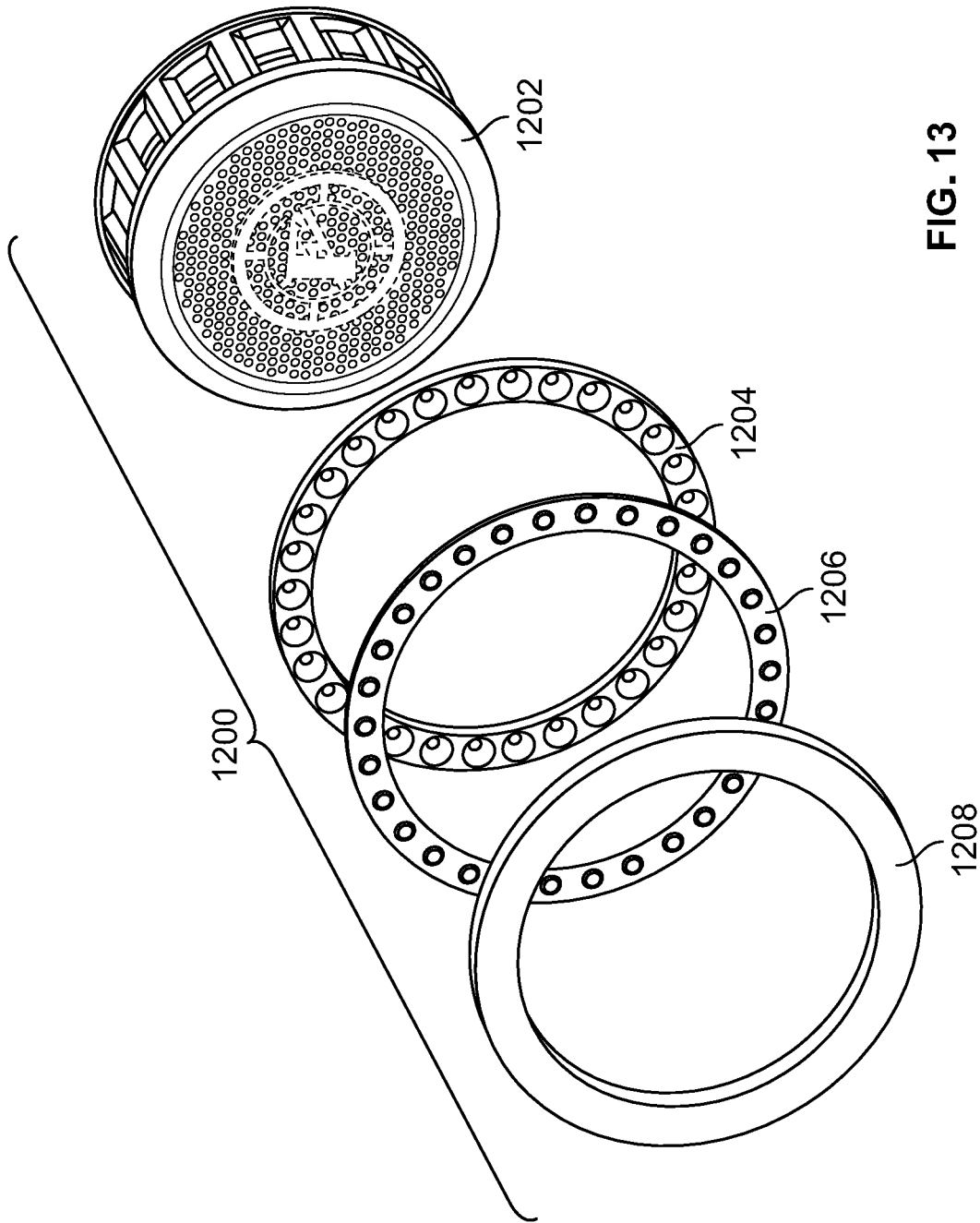


FIG. 13

WARNING DEVICES WITH OSCILLATING LIGHT PATTERNS

RELATED APPLICATION(S)

This patent application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 62/344,693 filed on Jun. 2, 2016, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

Warning devices that use mechanical mechanisms to produce oscillating light patterns have been used on emergency vehicles. While these types of warning devices can be effective, they are inherently expensive and their reliability suffers due to the mechanical components used to produce the oscillating motion.

Further, the mechanical linkages used to create the oscillating light patterns could be adjusted to produce different oscillating warning light patterns. The warning device would need to be taken out of service and disassembled to perform adjustments and create different warning patterns.

SUMMARY

In one example aspect, a warning device can include: a plurality of light sources forming an array; a plurality of reflectors, with at least one reflector being associated with each of the plurality of lights; at least one lens for each of the plurality of lights; and an optical prism plate that directs light from one or more of the plurality of lights to one of a plurality of far field light spots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an example array of light spots in the far field.

FIG. 2 is an example sequence of illumination of the array of light spots in FIG. 1 to create a figure "8" light pattern.

FIG. 3 is an example figure "8" light pattern as produced by the sequence of illumination of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an example sequence of illumination of the array of light spots in FIG. 1 to create an oscillating light pattern.

FIG. 5 is an example oscillating light pattern produced by the sequence of illumination of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is an example warning device including a rectangular array of light sources.

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of the rectangular array of FIG. 4 showing example prism orientations.

FIG. 8 is a cross section of an example cell of the rectangular array of FIG. 4.

FIG. 9 is another example warning device including a linear array of light sources.

FIG. 10 is another example warning device including two linear arrays of light sources.

FIG. 11 is an example array of light spots in the far field from the warning device of FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is another example warning device including a circular array of light sources.

FIG. 13 is an exploded view of the warning device of FIG. 12.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure is directed to warning devices, such as those used on emergency vehicles, that create various light patterns without using mechanical mechanisms to do so.

In such examples, the warning device(s) can be typically located on the front of an emergency vehicle and produce the far field light spot pattern perpendicular to the direction of vehicle motion. In such an example, the 3 on-axis far field light spots (located on the H axis depicted in FIG. 1) would be in line with preceding vehicles in the lane the emergency vehicle is traveling in. They would provide a warning signal to these vehicles (through their rear view mirrors) that an emergency vehicle calling for the right of way was behind them. The other far field light spots (located on the axes 20° L, 10° L, 10° R, and 20° R depicted in FIG. 1) would, align with the vehicles in adjacent lanes of traffic and would provide a warning signal to these vehicles that an emergency vehicle was calling for the right of way. The intersection of each far field light spot and vehicle would depend on each vehicle's distance from the emergency vehicle and the distance between the lanes.

Embodiments described herein utilize light sources (such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs)), secondary optics, and control electronics to produce an array of light spots in the far field. The control electronics allow individual control of each light spot. Illuminating these spots in a predefined sequence allows for the creation of oscillating light patterns in the far field comparable to those produced by mechanical oscillating warning lights.

One advantage associated with these embodiments is that multiple oscillatory light patterns can be stored in memory and initiated as needed without the need for taking the warning device out of service. In this way, different oscillating patterns suitable for different circumstances can be available to the operator.

In one example, a plurality of light sources (such as Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs)) and secondary optics are used to produce an array of light spots in the far field. In the embodiment described, an array **102** is composed of 15 spots or pixels **104**, as depicted in FIG. 1. Each light spot **104** represents at least one light source, such as an LED.

The control electronics can individually control the state of each of these light spots **104**, such as completely off, completely on, on with increasing intensity, on with decreasing intensity, etc. Sequencing, brightening, and dimming the state of each of these light spots **104** allows for the simulation of the far field lighting effect of an oscillating warning light.

FIGS. 2-5 illustrate some of the possible light patterns, such as a figure "8" pattern. For example, in FIGS. 2-3, a subset of 7 of the far-field spots **104A-104G** are lit in the order indicated (e.g., 1, 2, 3, . . . 8) to create a figure "8" pattern in the far field. This pattern can be repeated in the order indicated: **104A, 104B, 104C, 104D, 104A, 104E, 104F, and 104G**.

Likewise, in FIGS. 4-5, all 15 of the far-field spots **104** are lit in the noted order to create an oscillating pattern.

As shown in FIGS. 6-8, a warning device **600** has an optical system **602** that is composed of a rectangular array of LEDs **604**. Each LED **604** is surrounded by a reflector **606** and/or lens elements **608**. The combination of the reflector **606** and/or lens elements **608** collimate the light from each LED **604** and direct it along the optical axis **806** of the LED **604**. This results in effectively increasing the luminous intensity of each of the LED/Reflector/Lens (LRL) cells **804**. Each LRL cell **804** then passes through an optical prism plate **810**, which directs the light **808** to one of the 15 far field light spots. While the prism plate **810** is depicted as a separate component, its function could be incorporated into either the reflector element **606**, lens element **608**, or both. See, e.g., FIG. 9, described below.

In this embodiment, the light output of three LRL cells **804** are directed to each of the 15 far field light spots. Alternatively, either more (4, 5, etc.) or less (1 or 2) LRL cells **804** could be directed to each of the 15 far field light spots. For example, in this embodiment, the H-V pixel (i.e., the middle six lights without associated prism elements) which is directly forward of the device has 6 LRL cells directed toward it. This is distinct from the embodiment shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, which only utilize 1 LRL cell per far field light spot. The embodiment depicted in FIG. 12 uses 2 LRL cells per far field light spot. The number of LRL cells per far field light spot is dependent on the available physical space and the desired intensity of the far field light spot.

A controller **613** of the warning device **600** includes control electronics that are programmed to control illumination of each LED **604** to provide a desired effect (e.g., oscillations).

The preceding description is of one embodiment. Other embodiments are possible.

For example, as depicted in FIG. 9, the dimensions of the LED array could be changed so that the warning light **900** would be suitable for mounting in a warning light bar or installed into a housing to make a stand-alone warning device. In this example, the warning light **900** includes a printed circuit board **902** with LED sources **903** positioned thereon. In this example, the LED sources **903** are grouped into threes. An array of collimating optics **904** is provided, along with an outer lens **906**. In this example, the outer lens **906** includes integral prism plate optics.

A warning light **1000** that includes splitting the single array into two arrays **1010**, **1020** is depicted in FIG. 10. In this embodiment, 2 instances of the same device containing an 8x1 array of LRL cells can be used to produce the 15 element far-field light spot array **1100** previously described and shown in FIG. 11. The first device **1010** (the right hand device shown in FIG. 10) produces the 8 far-field light spots located at the center, left of center, and upper level of the far field pattern **1100**. By inverting the second device **1020**, it will produce the 8 far-field light spots located at the center, right of center, and lower level of the far field pattern **1100**. Splitting the warning light **1000** in this way allows two of the same part to be used to produce the far field pattern, which is a manufacturing advantage. FIGS. 10-11 depict how the LRL cells in each device **1010**, **1020** are mapped into the far field **15** light spot array **1100**.

Another variation of a warning device **1200** is depicted in FIGS. 12-13. In this embodiment, the LRL cells include a reflector ring **1204** are positioned in a circular array instead of rectangular array. When configured in a circular array, the reflector ring **1204** can surround a siren **1202** (such as the Federal Signal Q-Siren) that emits an emergency sound or other type of warning device resulting in a multi-function device. In the example depicted, the reflector ring **1204** is configured with LEDs positioned about the circular array, and a lens ring **1206** and a prism plate ring **1208** are positioned to form the warning device **1200** shown in FIG. 12.

In the examples provided herein, the warning devices are computing devices. The computing device can include a controller having at least one central processing unit ("CPU"), a system memory, and a system bus that couples the system memory to the CPU. The system memory includes a random access memory ("RAM") and a read-only memory ("ROM"). The computing devices can further include a mass storage device. The mass storage device is

able to store software instructions and data. One or more of these memories can be used to store one or more oscillating light patterns.

The mass storage device and its associated computer-readable data storage media provide non-volatile, non-transitory storage for the computing devices. Although the description of computer-readable data storage media contained herein refers to a mass storage device, such as a hard disk or solid state disk, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that computer-readable data storage media can be any available non-transitory, physical device or article of manufacture from which the central processing unit can read data and/or instructions.

Computer-readable data storage media include volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable software instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Example types of computer-readable data storage media include, but are not limited to, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other solid state memory technology, CD-ROMs, digital versatile discs ("DVDs"), other optical storage media, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computing devices.

According to various embodiments, the warning device may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to remote network devices through a network, such as a wireless network, the Internet, or another type of network. The computing devices may also include an input/output controller for receiving and processing input from a number of other devices, including a touch user interface display screen, or another type of input device. Similarly, the input/output controller may provide output to a touch user interface display screen or other type of output device.

As mentioned, the mass storage device and the RAM of the computing devices can store software instructions and data. The software instructions include an operating system suitable for controlling the operation of the computing devices. The mass storage device and/or the RAM also store software instructions, that when executed by the CPU, cause the computing devices to provide the functionality of the controller discussed in this document.

Although various embodiments are described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that many modifications may be made thereto within the scope of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it is not intended that the scope of the disclosure in any way be limited by the examples provided.

What is claimed is:

1. A warning device for an emergency vehicle, comprising:
 - a plurality of light sources forming an array to be positioned on the emergency vehicle, each of the plurality of light sources defining an optical axis, each optical axis of the light sources being perpendicular to a plane defined by the warning device, the array of light sources being configured to generate a far field array of light spots including at least three rows parallel to a horizontal axis of the array of light spots and each including at least five of the light spots, and at least five columns parallel to a vertical axis of the array of light spots each including at least three of the light spots, wherein:

5

each of the rows includes a row central light spot, a first right light spot to the right of the row central light spot, a second right light spot to a right of the first right light spot, a first left light spot to a left of the central light spot, and a second left light spot to a left of the first left light spot, the first right light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a first right angular offset magnitude such that the first right light spot intersects with a first right lane of traffic to a right of a traveling lane of traffic in which the emergency vehicle is traveling, the second right light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a second right angular offset magnitude such that the second right light spot intersects a second right lane of traffic to a right of the first right lane of traffic, the first left light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a first left angular offset magnitude such that the first left light spot intersects a first left lane of traffic to a left of the traveling lane, the second left light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a second left angular offset magnitude such that the second left light spot intersects a second left lane of traffic to a left of the first left lane of traffic, and

each of the columns includes a column central light spot, a first column light spot above the column central light spot, and a second column light spot below the column central light spot, the first column light spot being angularly offset from the column central light spot by a first column offset magnitude, the second column light spot being angularly offset from the column central light spot by a second column offset magnitude that is equal to the first column offset magnitude;

a plurality of reflectors, with at least one reflector being associated with each of the plurality of light sources, and with each reflector of the plurality of reflectors defining a space within a wall forming each reflector; at least one lens for each of the plurality of light sources, an entirety of the one lens being positioned outside of the space defined by the wall of each reflector; and an optical prism plate including at least:

- i) a first discrete prism element having a first configuration of prism edges arranged parallel to one another and positioned with respect to a first of the plurality of light sources to direct light from the first of the plurality of lights sources to a first of the light spots, the first configuration of prism edges being oriented relative to the plane in a first orientation; and
- ii) a second discrete prism element spaced apart from the first discrete prism element and having a second configuration of prism edges arranged parallel to one another and positioned with respect to a second of the plurality of light sources to direct light from the second of the plurality of light sources to a second of the light spots, the second configuration of prism edges being oriented relative to the plane in a second orientation, the second orientation being different from the first orientation.

2. The warning device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of reflectors is oriented to direct light from one of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

3. The warning device of claim 1, with the plurality of lenses being configured to direct light from one or more of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

6

4. The warning device of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of reflectors and respective lens forms a reflector-lens combination, the reflector-lens combination being oriented to direct light from one of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

5. The warning device of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of light sources is a light-emitting diode.

6. The warning device of claim 1, wherein the array of light sources is linear.

7. The warning device of claim 1, wherein the array of light sources is circular.

8. The warning device of claim 1, wherein the array of light sources is split into two separate arrays, with each of the arrays including at least two of the plurality of light sources.

9. The warning device of claim 8, wherein each of the two separate arrays includes half of the plurality of light sources.

10. The warning device of claim 1, further comprising a controller, wherein the controller is programmed to control illumination of each of the plurality of light sources to produce a pattern.

11. The warning device of claim 10, wherein the pattern is a figure eight pattern or an oscillating pattern.

12. The warning device of claim 1, further comprising a siren configured to emit an emergency sound.

13. A warning device for an emergency vehicle, comprising:

a plurality of light sources forming an array to be positioned on the emergency vehicle, each of the plurality of light sources defining an optical axis, each optical axis of the light sources being perpendicular to a plane defined by the warning device, the array of light sources being configured to generate a far field array of light spots including at least three rows parallel to a horizontal axis of the array of light spots and each including at least five of the light spots, and at least five columns parallel to a vertical axis of the array of light spots each including at least three of the light spots, wherein:

each of the rows includes a row central light spot, a first right light spot to the right of the row central light spot, a second right light spot to a right of the first right light spot, a first left light spot to a left of the central light spot, and a second left light spot to a left of the first left light spot, the first right light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a first right angular offset magnitude such that the first right light spot intersects with a first right lane of traffic to a right of a traveling lane of traffic in which the emergency vehicle is traveling, the second right light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a second right angular offset magnitude such that the second right light spot intersects a second right lane of traffic to a right of the first right lane of traffic, the first left light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a first left angular offset magnitude such that the first left light spot intersects a first left lane of traffic to a left of the traveling lane, the second left light spot being angularly offset from the row central light spot by a second left angular offset magnitude such that the second left light spot intersects a second left lane of traffic to a left of the first left lane of traffic, and

each of the columns includes a column central light spot, a first column light spot above the column central light spot, and a second column light spot

below the column central light spot, the first column light spot being angularly offset from the column central light spot by a first column offset magnitude, the second column light spot being angularly offset from the column central light spot by a second column offset magnitude that is equal to the first column offset magnitude;

a reflector for each of the plurality of light sources, the reflector defining a space within a wall forming each reflector;

at least one lens for each of the plurality of light sources, an entirety of the one lens being positioned outside of the space defined by the wall of the reflector; and

an optical prism plate including at least:

- i) a first discrete prism element having a first configuration of prism edges arranged parallel to one another and positioned with respect to a first of the plurality of light sources to direct light from the first of the plurality of light sources to a first of the light spots, the first configuration of prism edges being oriented relative to the plane in a first orientation; and

- ii) a second discrete prism element spaced apart from the first discrete prism element and having a second configuration of prism edges arranged parallel to one another and positioned with respect to a second of the plurality of light sources to direct light from the second of the plurality of light sources to a second of the light spots, the second configuration of prism edges being oriented relative to the plane in a second orientation, the second orientation being different from the first orientation.

14. The warning device of claim **13**, wherein the reflector is oriented to direct light from one of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

15. The warning device of claim **13**, wherein the reflector and respective lens forms a reflector-lens combination, the reflector-lens combination being oriented to direct light from one of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

16. The warning device of claim **13**, with at least one lens of the plurality of lenses being associated with each of the plurality of light sources, and the plurality of lenses being configured to direct light from one or more of the plurality of light sources to one of the light spots.

* * * * *